WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1887.

A Mistake About the Free Traders. Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Philadelphia Inquirer, entertains a characteristic misconception respecting the temper of the Democracy when it says this:

"SAMUEL J. HANDALL can never be elected Presiden

Perhaps not, but the only reason for their not voting for Mr. RANDALL would be his failure to be nominated by the regular national Convention. Our contemporary misunderstands wholly the character of the free trade Democrats if it thinks that their disagreement in Congress with the leading protectionist of their party would incite them to defeat him if he should be the party's nominee. Our free traders are Democrats of the most thoroughgoing sort, They form a very able and patriotic body of men, carnest in their beliefs and intense in their purposes, and they are for Democracy, first, last, and all the time; and if Mr. RANDALL, a man of most genuine and instinctive Democracy, were nominated, notwithstanding their former conflicts with him on economic questions, our contemporary would see the Hon. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, the gallant Col. HENRY WATTERSON, and the Hon. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE, together with all the other Democratic free traders, enter the campaign for the party nominee with harmony, enthusiasm, determination, and confidence. They would be none the less free traders at heart, but their efforts would be put forth cheerfully, for the reason that with Mr. RANDALL the Democratic party would achieve a genuine, lasting, and a fruitful victory.

All Democrats can bet on the free traders every time.

### What the Unionists Offer Ireland.

That even the radical section of the Liberal Unionists cannot be sincerely anxious for reunion with the Gladstonians seems clear from the extravagance of their demands, of which we now have a definite and trustworthy account. Neither should it be overlooked by those who have been hoping to see a compromise arranged that, although we now know how little Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his immediate followers would offer Ireland, there is no assurance that even these meagre concessions would be sanctioned by Lord Harrington.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it seems, considers it an indispensable condition of reunion that the home rule scheme propounded by Mr. GLADSTONE shall be changed in eight particulars. Some of the features of the defeated project to which exception is thus taken were originally accepted by the Parnellites only under protest, and in condemning these the Unionists have shown considerable adroitness. Irish Nationalists assented with reluctance to Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposition that the Dublin Parliament should be composed of two orders, and they would welcome its abandonment. They were but ill pleased with the land purchase bill, which was at first proclaimed inseparable from the home rule measure, and they have no desire to see British credit pledged for the benefit of Irish landlords, unless they have guarantees that the huge indebtedness incurred would not in one way or another be cast upon their shoulders. What they wish is to get the whole question of the rights of landlords relegated to an Irish Parliament, and that would be the logical outcome of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal that expropriated landowners should look for compensation to an Irish rather than a British exchequer. It is also true that in the judgment of the Parnellites too large a share of the imperial burdens resulting from the duty of national defence would have devolved on Ireland under Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial provisions, and they would like to see the fiscal sections of

his plan remodelled. The Dublin Parliament contemplated by Mr. GLADSTONE was to be fully coordinate with the Parliament at Westminster, and for that reason Irish members were to be excluded from the latter body. Under such a dual system an Irish Premier would be the peer, and not the parasite, of an imperial Prime Minister, deputed to executive functions by the British House of Commons. In case these equal authorities should clash, a power of arbitrament was presumed to be vested in the Crown, but a failure to insure its impartial exercise was one of the weak features of the GLADSTONE bill. On the other hand, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN insists that the Dublin Parliament shall be unmistakably subordinate. He would have its field of legislation rigorously defined, and its executive representative liable at any moment to be overraled by the head of the British Cabinet. Even such laws as it was suffered to pass it would have no power of its own to enforce, since the imperial Government would retain control of the militia and constabulary as well as the appointment of Judges and magistrates. We can appreciate the species of local self-government which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is willing to give Ireland, if we suppose that laws made by the New York Legislature had to depend for execution on the Federal courts, a Federal army, and a

Federal police. The kind of home rule suggested by the Radical Unionists would be inadmissible, even if its provisions purported to recognize the existence of an Irish nation by applicability to all sections of the island. But when it is further proposed to cut off Ulster from the jurisdiction of the Dublin Parliament, it seems evident that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S friends have had no intention or honest desire of combining with Gladstonians and Parnellites. They have been negotiating merely to gain time, counting on Mr. GLADSTONE'S advanced age and the chance of his party's disintegration after his retirement or demise.

# A Rallroad in the Desert.

Several interesting problems in railroad building have been solved by the completion of the Trans-Caspian road from the Caspian Sea to the Amu-Daria or Oxus River. This road is unique in the fact that it is the only railroad in the world which runs through the moving sands of a desert. Here and there along the 650 miles of completed track the road passes through regions covered by sand so fine that the slightest wind moves it. About 200 miles of the road run through these sands. Some eminent engineers asserted that a railroad could not be maintained amid these wastes. Gen. TCHER-NAIEFF said it would be necessary to build side walls all the way, and he condemned the entire scheme, urging against it all the objections that had previously been raised in France against the proposed Trans-Saharan Raffroad.

The difficulties were certainly great, but it seems likely that Gen. ANNENBOFF will achieve a complete triumph over the croakers who asserted that all his railroad cuttings would become choked with sand, and that his embankments would be blown away. He has employed different expedients on dif-

ferent parts of the road to solve the problem of drifting sand. On some long stretches of desert road he has covered his embankments with a layer of clay or saline earth, and those that were built in this way a year and a half ago have as yet suffered no deterioration.

In other places he has strengthened his embankments by placing in them at intervals layers of the branches of a desert shrub which he found in abundance. The embankments of this sort between Mery and the Oxus have stood unimpaired up to the present time. He is also extensively cultivating along the track desert shrubs and plants whose roots retain the sand. This spring a large amount of grass seed is to be sown, and

many thousands of shrubs are to be planted. The question of providing water in these desert regions was no less difficult than that of protecting and preserving the roadbed. That question has been triumphantly solved. Water for the locomotives and stations along the first two hundred miles of the road is brought in pipes from the mountains that run parallel with the road for a long distance. After the track turns northeast away from the mountains to go to Merv, the waters of the Tejend and Murghab Rivers are led in conduits or canals to the various stations, and between Merv and the Oxus very careful researches have led to the discovery of subterranean waters, and wells affording a suf-

ficient supply have been opened. Another important question involved in this unique experiment of desert railroading was how to heat the sixty stations that have been opened between the Caspian and the Oxus, in a region where the cold is often extreme and where there is a total lack of fuel. Petroleum has been the means of solving this problem. It not only furnishes the motive power for the Trans-Caspian Railroad, but in all the stations and in the little towns that have sprung up along the route the buildings are warmed and food is cooked by means of petroleum stoves of Russian invention.

## Fraternization and Anarchy.

The amiable persons who are bent upon giving the present social system melinite because the present social system does not give them free beer, are engaged this week in celebrating the sixteenth anniversary of the Paris Commune. In French and German, in Bohemian and Polish, and even in anarchical English, the triumphs of 1871 are celebrated, the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, the destruction of the Tuileries, the slaying of thousands of inoffensive people. It is the Feast of Assassins, the Jubilee of Incendiaries, All-Villains' Day.

The celebrants of this festival in this town are folks willing to add to the great favor they have done to this young country by squatting in it, the additional kindness of smashing its constitution. The number of these enthusiasts being limited at present, it has become evident even to their still more limited comprehension that they have got to make a lot of converts before the new gospel can be put into practice. The English language is still spoken to a large extent in the United States, and the Imported Anarchists find that thearchists are still vastly a majority. American society has yet to be leavened with the leaven of anarchism, and the canonizers of the cutthroats of Paris have kindly undertaken the task. Mr. S. Sche-VITCH, an editor whose copy is understood to be written in blood-red ink, told the devotees at the celebration last Sunday night, "You must fraternize more with the Englishspeaking people."

They must, but how can they? Few of the English-speaking people will fraternize with them, and, for that matter, how many of the German-speaking people fraternize with them? Probably a majority of the Anarchists and fire-breathing Socialists of the country speak German; and probably to no persons are the rantings of these humbugs more offensive than to ninety-nine hundredths of the German-speaking population of America. The work of propagating the anarchical faith and of fraternization will be up-hill work; and the Anarchist gentlemen are not known to be fond of overindulgence in labor other than that of exserting oratory and inserting beer.

One remark made by our esteemed contemporary. Herr Schevitch, seems to be unexceptionable. "The only way to show yourselves worthy disciples of those who died on the barricades of Paris is to die for the great cause as they did." There can be no objection to an Anarchist's dying. Everybody ought to be useful to the extent of his

The Brooklyn Women and the Militia. The Brooklyn Woman's Suffrage Committee say that they will call on Gov. HILL to turn out the militia to protect them unless the Legislature passes a law to protect them

in their "right to vote." The militia is composed of gallant fellows, who would be happy to protect women's rights at any time; but as regards voting, no woman's right has ever yet been interfered with or is threatened with interference.

Women have no right to vote. Voting is a privilege that is purely manufactured, acciental, and temporary. It is a mere creation of the law. It is not inherent in all human creatures, nor does it exist everywhere, but only in countries whose Governments are directed by elections. No man has a right to rote where voting is not the custom, and where it is, no man acquires it until it is specially and formally conferred upon him.

This has not as yet been done in the case of woman. The right to vote has not been bestowed upon her, and until it has been so bestowed it isn't hers. All the State militia together couldn't protect her rights in this

matter, because there are no such rights. The truth is that, as the case stands, in voking the militia to appear in the panoply of war and under military discipline can't help female suffrage. Woman must not appeal to the sword, but to the minds of the men. If they wish to vote, they must persuade the National Guard and enough other citizens in addition to confer this coveted boon upon them by the regular process of amending the Constitution. Then they will be voters, and they can live in the most serene confidence that the whole military force of the State will stand by them if necessary.

A cablegram received from Zanzibar on Monday gives us news of the state of affairs at Victoria Nyanza exactly seven weeks before This is by far the best time yet made between Uganda and the Indian Ocean, and the ground could have been covered so expeditiously only by couriers. The letters they bring contain the gratifying news that the two missionaries still left in the town of the savage MWANGA have not been harmed, and that the King has suspended his atrocities, though the native Christians are still in hiding. They also bring important news from EMIN Pasha.

They show that for about four months later than the date of his last letter he and his command were well; also that he had received Dr. JUNKER's announcement of his safe passage through Uganda on his way to the coast. The beleaguered officer therefore has been cheered for some time by the certainty that the world has been informed of his peril and that friends in Europe have doubtless taken measures to

Meanwhile EMIN Pasha has done what he could to belp himself out of his predicam His offorts, however, were in vain. MWANGA

bluntly refused to let his force pass through Uganda, and when he tried to steal southward, undoubtedly hugging the east coasts of he could not traverse Karagwe, a large and beautiful country subject to Uganda, Times have andly changed since Spage and STANLEY hospitality of RUMANIKA, the King of Karagwo. EMIN Pasha returned to Wadelal, and there he will probably now await the succor that is hur-

Dr. JUNKER says that the force with EMIN Pasha numbers about 2,000 negro soldiers and 600 Egyptians, including officers, employes refugees and their families. He would need no assistance if he had sufficient ammunition to protect his little army on a march to the sea, or trade goods with which to buy food.

That is a very readable article which we copy from the Philadelphia Times, describing the part Mrs. CLEVELAND has borne in the social development of public life in Washing-ton during the winter season which has just closed. It is not going beyond the fact to say that she has done much to make the Adminis tration popular, and all the evidence agrees in ascribing to her not only the charms of beauty. of grace, and of elegance, but an extraordinary taet and a natural sympathy for other people which makes her every word and her every movement delightful and attractive.

Mr. Carlisle's presentation of the old Jeffersonian State rights doctrine in his Boston speech was as admirable as it was timely. and when he said that "contralization means inevitable dissolution" he did not go too far. The vital principle of democracy has hardly ever been expressed better than in this excel-

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Ulica Observer, Lieut.-Gov. Jones thinks the State should appropriate a few thousand dollars to encourage meetings of farmers for the discussion of agricultural subjects.

Why should the State appropriate money for such a purpose any more than for the encour-agement of lyceum lectures, or for the encouragement of travelling in the summer? "No doubt," says the Observer, "such an investment by the State would bring immediate and large returns in an increased interest and improvement in the methods of farm cultivation. Very likely; and if the State would invest a few millions in a bounty of \$5,000 a year to every farmer, the number of farmers would soon be greatly increased.

It is wonderful what variety the science of

begging, and of getting something for nothing. can assume in the form of its manifestations.

The Butchers' National Journal is not pleased with the most notable achievement of the last Congress:

"The Inter-State Commerce bill, on account of the long and short haul clause, is likely to become intensely un-popular throughout the West, and especially in Illinoia. Many prominent Republicans express the opinion that its enforcement will result greatly to the disadvantage of its author, Senator Cullow, and finally locate him per manently in private life, mainly because the farmers and producers will be damaged, and will denounce the bill and its originator."

The general opinion is that the operation of this bill must prove profitable to the railroads, but not to the farmers and producers, for whose benefit it was thought to be designed.

## CONGRESSMAN RANDALL'S DISTRICT.

He Will Not be Legislated Out of Congress. PHILADELPHIA, March 15 .- Notwithstanding which there will be 3,000 Republican majority, it now seems almost certain that the Senate will not agree to the bill, and even if it were to pass the House and Senate, the chances are about one hundred to one that the people will veto any bill to retire Mr. Randall from Con gress at this time.

ress at this time. It should not be forgotten that last fall, when such free trade leaders as Mortison and Bragg were defeated, and Speaker Carlisle pulled through by the skin of his teeth, Mr. Randall received a unanimous election—Republican as well as Democratic electors voting for him. This movement to bowl Mr. Randall out must not be

considered wholly as a Republican scheme, as its most persistent backers are anti-Randall and Cleveland Democrats. The humorous feature of the bill is that it puts Congressmen H. H. Bingham, Charles O'Neill, and Mr. Randall all in the same district. If it goes through,

## The President Says that he will Look into Progressive Government. From the Battimore American.

Among the people at the President's Montil nearly all had shaken bands with Mr. Cleveland, and then they advanced, and the wentleman shoved into the President's hand a rather thin book, bound in a black cover, with the words "Progressive Government" printed on the outside in gold letters

"Here is a book I have written on how to elect ou Presidenta, and the stranger, and his wife smiled her assent. "It shows how the people of the United States should elect their Chief Executive, directly by popular vote, and not through delegates."

Then the author launched forth into the merits of his

system, and finally asked Cleveland what he thought of the idea of being elected directly by the people. "That's the way I favor," was the reply. Then the President looked nervously over toward a group of newspaper men, and turned to speak to a gentleman who was waiting to shake hands. The author and his wife passed on. When they reached the big door leading to the corridor the gentleman turned around and should

"I hope you'll take time to look into it "-meaning the

"Oh, yes. I'll do it." said the President as he grasped the "Progressive Government" by one hand and the dainty fingers of a pretty young lady visitor with the other. And the author passed out, supremely happy.

# Oh, Where was Hector Then!

The President together with Mrs Cleveland nd their friend, Mrs. Jewett, went to Red Top to spend unday. It was perfect luxury to the President to be able to get away from the cares of his office and get a good night's sleep; so the family retired early. It so happened that an old friend of the family, who owned Red Top before Cleveland happened in Washington, and thinking he would like to spend Sunday with his old friends, determined to walk out to their place. He did not know that the place had changed hands or that the Freedent was out there. It also happened that the new lock intended for the outer gate had no arrived, and so the stranger was able to walk right in without hindrance. The stranger, unmolested, walked up to the front porch. The changes wrought by the architect's hands when the house was remodelle st summer were not observed in the darkness, and the vant. When the man tried the door and otherwise at tempted to effect an entrance, the President thought it about time to investigate. The appearance of the Presi-dent in deshabille, carrying a lighted candle down stairs. the man servant was aroused, and by the time the Pres dent had found the baildog pistol kept at Red Top b explained his mistake and departed. The explanation was given to the President and he again retired.

# A Bargain from Bargainville.

From the Omaka Herald A story is going the rounds that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman have come to an understanding upon the subject of Presidential aspirations, the basis of the understanding being that, in the event Mr. Cleveland i renominated, Mr. Blaine is to be given an opportunity to try conclusions with him before the people; but if Mr. Cleveland do ald not be a candidate and Gov. Hill is the Democratic choice, then Mr. Blaine is to give over his aspirations in favor of Mr. Sherman

From the Chicago Herald. The sole relie of previous administrations now retained in the culinary department of the Executive Mansion is "Jerry" kimit, a tall, robust specimum of the Selpis Africanus, who came first into notoriety by reason of this skill in cooking terrapin. Clay, Cass, Webster, Calhout, Bougna, Ben Wade, Sunner, and host of by gone statesmen have all tasted of Jerry's skill.

THE DISTRESS OF THE CHEYENNES.

the has Done Much to Make the Adminis-

Probability that Food Can Be Seasonably Supplied to the Complaining Indians. WASHINGTON, March 15.—A winter never casses without some destitution among reser vation Indians. Last spring the tribe that lacked food was the Piegans. A few months ago Gen. Miles reported that 700 Hualpa Indians needed rations, in a barren country, and must be fed by the military authorities. Now a like want is reported among the Chey-ennes of the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers. Within a year we have heard of destitution among he Chippewas and the Poplar River bands.

destitution is exaggerated. No doubt, too, the rouble is partly due to the improvidence of the red men. Another source of suffering is the gradual reduction of the game, with which in former days the Indian supplemented his Gov-ernment rations, "We have occupied his country," once wrote Gen. Sheridan, "de-stroyed his herds of game, penned him up on reservations, and reduced him to poverty. For humanity's sake, let us give him enough to

humanity's sake, let us give him enough to eat." Besides the general causes that may produce a temporary famine, in spite of liberal appropriations by Congress, there may be bad judgment on the part of reservation agents. Thus in the present case it has been asserted that Agent Upshuw, last autumn, had the beel cattle intended for use at the Cheyenne agency sent away to Mallock's Fork, on the Crow reservation, whence they wandered back to their old range in Wyoming. It is also asserted that early in December he declined to receive a stock of flour largor than was needed for temporary use, and that, as a consequence, after the great snow storm of New Year's Day, no flour could be got.

This, however, is only one side of the story, and no doubt the agent will duly give his own. Still, whatover the cause, it appears that at the beginning of the present week, these Cheyennes, after having received no beef rations for six weeks, obtained their last available flour rations, and that during the preceding fortnight they had been "eating their dead ponies and what little meat they could get from cattle that had died from starvation near their camps." Making all allowances for exaggeration, they no doubt have been distressed for food; and while the neighborhood of other agencies and also of military posts from which supplies can be obtained, as well as the near reopening of transportation facilities with the spring, promise speedy relief, yet this seems to be another illustration of the fact that no winter can pass without some such complaint. The Northern Cheyennes have been particularly unfortunate, as it was a part of this tribe that suffered so severely eight years ago in the Indian Territory, to which they had been removed, the result being an outbroak which caused maraudings and massacres on their part in their effort to escape north, and finally a grand slaughter of them at Camp Robinson.

Still there has been an improvement since the days of the Hayes Administration, when Gen. Sheridan made this official report:

be: Insuficiency of food, irregularity in its supply, and broken promises.

The only fault now imputed to Agent Upshaw in the despatches is one of judgment, and he may be able to vindicate himself even from this. There is good ground for believing that whatever distress may have been suffered on the Rosebud and Tongue will be soon alleviated. Such incidents as the present strengthen public sentiment as to the need of that change in our Indian policy which was recommended alike by the Interior Department and by the military authorities in the annual reports of last autumn. The conviction seemed to be uniform in these documents that, instead of keeping the Indians hereafter secluded from the advantages of civilization, these should now be as far as possible carried to them; that railroads should be suffered to go near enough to take supplies at all seasons and under all emergencies; that the vast wealth which the Indians possess in surplus lands should be turned to account for the use and comfort of the present generation of red men. The sale of even a portion of these surplus lands, as recommended by both the civil and the military authorities, would vastly increase their present allowances, thus giving them, instead of a minimum of rations and supplies, a margin large enough for all contingencies.

## NEWS FROM THE SKY.

Amateur astronomers who are ambitious to lead a for lorn hope with the chance of covering themselves with glory would do well to watch the sun next Friday. On giory would do well to watch the sun next Friday. On that day, according to the calculations of Oppolzer, the mysterious planet Vulcan, if there is any such body, may be seen crossing the face of the sun. As there are no spots upon the sun now, the appearance of a small black object upon its disk, particularly if it were perfectly round, would be suspicious, and if the motion of this object were such as to carry it across the sun in a few hours, the fortunate observer might, have reason to hope he had at last caught sight of the long sought and

atest observation bearing upon this question is that of Mr. Eiger of England, who, on Feb. 1, saw the shadows of aôme of the mountain peaks on the western wall of the great oval lunar plain called Plate strangely blurred and indistinct where they fell across the level. This plain of Plate is a region of mystery, and strange, almost inexplicable, phenomena have several times been

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, has been elected an associate member of the Liverpool Astronomical Society. He is an enthusiastic amateur astronomer, and when the great comet of 1882 was blazing in the morning sky he used to tumble out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning and ply the telescope and spectroscope upon the comet, and measure the length of its tail, until the rising sun blotted it out of sight.

Joseph von Fraunhofer, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated in Munich a week ago last Sunday, by his discovery of the lines in the solar spectrum laid the foundation of celestial chemistry, and just at the pres ent moment this right hand of astronomy is getting a new grip through the aid of photography. The fact that when Fraunhofer was a boy the bouse in which he lived fell down one night and killed everybody in it but him, may, by some he recorded. may, by some, be regarded as a proof that the stars take

A new application of astronomical photography is to the determination of the parallax of stars. If the new method is as successful as it promises to be, we may ex-pect to know more precisely than we now do the dis-tance of some of the principal stars, and so get a more accurate knowledge of the dimensions of the universe.

# Assemblyman Seaver's Hair.

Twenty-two years ago Mr. Seaver was clerkbe a big sale in that village in those days. Over \$100 worth of goods had been disposed of to one customer. pitcher of water when he heard the cry of fire coming from the village hotel. The landlady had been boiling a aristine of becawas and turpentine in a wash boiler. A ball was to be given at the hotel, and in order that the graceful movements of the dancers might not be impeded by cracks and the rough surface of the flooring, this mixture was to be used in veneering the ballroom floor. When the fluid was boiling bot a servant had attempted to look into the boiler by holding a lighted larm over the vessel. An expense of the surface of the boiler by holding a lighted larm over the vessel. boller by holding a lighted lamp over the vessel. An ex plosion result. 1. A tongue of flame reached to the ceiling. Mr. Scaver was the first to arrive. He wrapped some fabrics about his hands, and assisted the landlady in carrying the bolier from the room. He was just preparing to leave when the excited son of the landled rushed up and kicked the boiler. The burning fluid spinshed over the right side of Mr. Seaver's face, burning him horribly. Excited friends threw flour upon the burned surface. This resulted in a crust of baked flesi was the right ear prevented from falling away entirely Portions of the scalp peeled off, and when he left his behis black locks had given place to a thin array of the

From a Recent Circular to the Knights of Labor. If I were working for a corporation I would nave resigned long since on account of overwork, re-rardless of what the salary might be; and even if the lightest part of the abuse and insult was offered me tha has been offered me, nay, heaped upon me, by member of the order, I would quit in disgust. I am not working for the grumblers and faultfluders: I am not laboring for the mallelous rascals who rush into print with every grievance against the general officer. I am working for the men and women of this order who believe in its principles and who honestly and fear-

The sole relie of previous administrations now retained in the culinary department of the Executive Mansion is "Jerry" Smith, a tall, robust specimen of the Seipio Africanus, who came first into notoriety by reason of his skill incooking terrapin. Clay, 'task whether the seipio Africanus, who came first into notoriety by reason of his skill incooking terrapin. Clay, 'task whether the selection of his skill incooking terrapin. Clay, 'task whether the property of Mrs. baird, on Broad street, Philadelphia, was offered for sale. We investigated carefully and by gone statesmen have all tasted of Jerry's skill.

The New Chief of the Board of Health.

Prom the Commercial Bulletia.

Mr. Bayles has long been a student of sanitary science, and his writings on that subject rank as an authority.

Seeing the Sights.

Albany Citizen (showing sights to friend—Well, what do you think of the Capitol F Friend—It is a magnificent pile. The finest building I have sever seen.

Albany Citizen—Well, come inside now and I will show you the Baid Eagle's now scarf pin. easly work to put them in practice. I would not us

MRS. CLEVELAND'S PART.

From the Philadelphia Times. Perhaps in some instances the extent of the

When Exceeding the Control of the President of the United States, she was barely out of her teens, and had had but little of ordinary social life. She had be receiled a president of the United States, she was been allowed the present of the Control of the President of the United States, she was been controlled the Control of the Control of the Control of the United States of the Control of the United States of the Control of the Control

WASHINGTON, March 15.-Secretary Whitney o-day addressed a communication to Chief Constructor Wilson, in which he says: "The department is advised Wilson, in which he says: "The department is advised by the Attorney G neral that the svallable halance of the scheral appropriations under the espective heads of Burea of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Steam Engineering can be invulve applied and used in completing the hulls and machinery of the Chicago, Roston, and Atlanta, provided the total expanditure shall not exceed the total estimated cost of said his sand machinery, as reported by the Naval Advisory Board under date of Dec. 29, 1882. In view of this opinion, you are authorized and directed to cause the innudiate resumption of the work on these vessels, which was suspended under the durantender and intractions, satisfied the contraction and Repair shall not exceed the estimates of the Advisory Board relating to buils."

The Chief Constructor feels confident that be will be able to complete the cruisers with the funds now at his disposal.

The 175 employees of the New York Staats Settung received yesterday their annual dividend of it per cent, on their total earnings for the year. Mr. Or tendorfer has shown his appreciation of his employees services in this way for the last seven years.

### Our Suffering Slaters. Dear sisters, cousins, aunis, and nieces, And some, perhaps, are wives and mothers. Our sympathy for you increases. Until our reason's voice it smothers.

When men behold your strong persistence It is but natural to hint at The very lengthy stretch of distance Between you and the good you sprint a

When you as lobby members forage And push your views for men's perusal, It needs a deal of nerve and courage To give your claims a sharp refusal. Yet they can quietly oppose you,

Because each legislator knows you Have scarcely any force to back you Refore you openly abuse us, Or burn our breasts with verbal blisters, Suppose you wisely try to use us

Or even venture to attack you;

By working on our wives and sisters. When we perceive about the lobby Each year the self same agitators.

Riding a ban and spavined hobby, Among our sisters, wives and mothers You ought to start another crusade; Convert them, and their husbands, brother

Sweethearts, and sons will not refuse aid. from Harper's Ferry on to Comberland. The history of Recruit your forces: trust us fellows. the road is a large part of the history of Washington Whose kind regard can never dwindle: But cease to blow the suffrage believs At sakes where no fire can kindle.

ZERUBBURBURBUR ERWIN.

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 15.—The Senate, in one of its secret sessions, ordered the Executive journal to be published for the for y years from 1823 to 1833. Only be published for the for y years from 1823 to 1823. Only one publication of any part of the Senate's secret proceedings has ever been made. That included the period from the First Congress to 1823. Very little of the flesh and blood of the secret life of the Senate can be had from its journal. It does not record the debate over treaties and appointments, and the eloquent speeches the witty retorts, the quarrels and mad struggles will be a first fall of the flesh of the flesh process and special solutions. not be found minutely and fait study pictured in the forthcoming printed journal. The secret sessions of the Senate are made so for the reason that there must be opportunity to speak freely about men whom the President and his advisors think fit to hold office. The Senate simply converts it self into a big committee, sitting with closed doors, and every one is at liberty to tell what he thinks or knows about the nationals promisely my for discussion. about the particular nomination up for discussion Nothing of these deliberations is told by any Senator carlosity among the Senators, and among other folks as well to know how the secret proceedings become pub-lie. It is simply a process of inquiry and addition. What little one Senator is disposed to say is put with what half a dozen others may say. Sometimes a Schator who does not approve of secret sessions traship gives away all he can remember of a session. The journal to be printed will show how near right the reports that leaked out about secret sessions during the war were. The theory of the Senate in making the record public new is that no harm can be done after sufficient time has intervened between the events which involved the many now living, however, who will be affected in a very lively way by a publication of the secret proceed ings of the Senate as recent as 1969. The work is to be thoroughly indexed, and each volume will contain five hundred pages of the journal, and about one hundred pages of the index. There will be six of these volumes, italf of the whole work will be devoted to the war seried, during which thousands upon thousands of army

ficers were confirmed or rejected by the Senate. "No man ever understood the Interior Department." "No man ever understood the Interior Department," said a prominent official in that department to-day, "as Solicitor-General Jonks did when he was Assistant Secretary to Mr. Lamar. I never saw anything like it. He called one division chief after another to his room, asked him to be seated, gave him a supposititions piece of business in his particular division, and made him describe every process through which it would pass before leaving the division to go to the Secretary. Every paper, every record, every endorsement, the time required for each step—the whole thing was called for as carefully and minutely as a share cross-examination could get at eack to study up their own work until they could tell all

bout it.
"'I can't describe how this is done, one would say, but I know how to do it, and do it a thousand times a

stronger than their weakest link. No man knows what he can't tell unless he is dumb or under oath of secrecy. Go back and learn your work so well that you can tell

what it is.'
"Mr. Lamar's office methods are quite Oriental. It is case, going half through it, and then setting it away to see, as he says, if it won't get sour over night. That accounts for the hit and-miss way in which some of the business before him is turned out so promptly while other equally obvious matters wait months. Lamar is a

erypis of the Capitol are all, or nearly all, the papers taken from John Brown at Harper's Ferry. Repeated forts have been made to find them, but in vain. A New York publisher, who has printed a great deal about the Harper's Ferry insurrection and intends soon to put in book form a series of magazine articles, has spent con-siderable time and money of late in ransacking the archives at the Capitol, so far with no results. The of Investigation appointed by the Thirty fifth Congress Senator Mason of Mason and Slidell fame was Chairman of this committee. Among these papers, and there was a trunkful of them originally, is Brown's diary. In it was a list classifying his friends in the scheme to free the alaves by insurrection. He had two columns on facing pages, one marked "Reliable," the other "Unre-liable." The first two names on the latter list were those of Fred Douglass and Fred Douglass, Jr.

Prof. Bell has just begun to repair his house, which Prof. Bell has just begun to repair his house, which was nearly destroyed by fire six weeks ago. The colored people, with their usual superstition, believe the house is possessed of a devil of bad luck. It may be so. Lieut, John Broadhead, who built it, certainly had bad luck enough. Prof. Bell has not had much bad luck to speak of. He has had more big lawsuits to fight than any other man in the country, and his house came near burning down, but he has millions with which to pay lawyers and carpenters, and will manage to get along somehow. With Broadhead it went worse. He bargained for a \$75,000 house, and it cost \$150,000. He had married an heiress, a niece of N. P. Wills, and sister of Mrs. Lieut. Emory, and be could have paid the deeper by speculating in stocks, and he gave up in dis-gust. His father in law came on and sold the house to Prof. Bell for \$80,000. Broadhead is now living in Dewill be on top yet. It was his father who fell at the ble arraignment, lay open in his lifeless hand, the last thing his eyes gazed upon.

The wife of a Supreme Court Justice called on the wife of a Senator living on Capitol Hill on Monday. The Justice's wife had her bonnet strings flying. "Excuse me, your bonnet is untied," said the hostess. "Oh, that's the your bonnet is untied," said the hostess. "Oh, the style," said the caller, and the Senator's wife blue hink she did not know the style in bonnet strings. This was not so bad a blunder as was made recently. A memper's wife, wearing a camel's hair suit, made of the most "Oh, Mrs. Smith," said the Senator's wife, "you have been walking near some horses, or perhaps it was a cat, and, suiting the action to the word, she began to pick the hairs from her caller's dress. Blushes were mutual when the explanation was made.

Washington drinks in eagerly all that is said of the big closely identified. For years the only way to come to the capital was over the Baitimore and Ohio, and it is only as far back as 1863 that direct railroad communication between Washington and New York was established. that year, through the efforts of Prescott Smith, the Camden and Amboy road in New Jersey, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio were brought into one consolidated line. A banquet was given in honor of the event at Wil lard's, and Washington celebrated with great en-thusiasm. Then for the first time it was pos-sible to come through without buying one's ticket three or four times over and without rechecking bag gage twice. Even that inconvenient way of travelling of modern improvement, for down to 1852 the journey from New York over to Washington had been by steamer to Amboy, railroad to Bordentown, steamer to Philadelthe river to Frenchtown, and there stages drove across Delaware, and a steamer made the trip to Baltimore There the passenger took stage for the capital. Une cango to Omaha or Winnipeg now in less time than was then taken to get over here from New York. For many years after the Baltimore and Ohio connection to New York was effected the rold refused to check bangage through to Chicago and the West. This brought the Pennsylvania road into competition, and the stattmore and Potomac was built into the capital. The local feel ing was so strong against the Baithnore and Ohio that Simon Cameron put the depot and yards of the new line on the Smithsonian grounds, where they are to day, an unsightly blendsh. The Haltimore and Ohlo depot at first was in Pennsylvania avenue, where Tiber Creek crossed it. In a cupula on the depot was a bell which rang five minutes before trains left. As it rang the treet presented a lively appearance, with scores of pasgone, and it was not known here whether the North would come to the rescue of the capital. Then one of Gen. Butler's Eighth Massachusetts men put together the scattered parts of an old locomorive at Annapolis. and the world moved a little nearer Washington. All the B, and O engines and ears had been taken over to Baltimore by the elder clarrent's orders, but there was one old switch engine here, and that went out to meet

Bid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-established curative for cogin, sore throat, and pulmonary affec-tions—dete

Butter's men. As it drew up at the junction a few miles out of town a young man leaped off the tender. He had a ride in his bands and he was black with smoke

and cinders. "I was put on there to shoot that engineer

if he stopped on the road or related to stop when we

reached here, and I would have done it if he had." That young man with the gan was afterward known to the

world as Bose Shepherd From that day on Washington

has had railroad communication with the outside world. All through the war there was but a single track to tear up to isolate the city. The double track to halti-

more was hald during the war, but there was but a

single track over the bridge at the relay station. The

MR. GARRETT IS HAPPY,

And Mr. Sully Has an Interview With Jay

The only fact bearing on the negotiations for the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Rails road that Wall street got hold of yesterday was that Mr. Alfred Sully and Mr. Jay Gould had a conference. The Hon. Russell Sage brought it about, and it was held in his office at 71 Broad-way. Before it took place Mr. Gould had a consultation with some of his principal associates.

After it was over, and it did not take long. everybody agreed that no result had been reached. Mr. Gould still insists that the price asked for the property is too high, and that the financial temper of the time is not favorable to the successful execution of the plan. Despite the strenuous assertions of the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio Company that the deal has

Baltimore and Ohio Company that the deal has already been made. Mr. Sully seems to be still comident of his ability to deliver the control of the road if any one will buy it at the price it is offered at. As yet the only negotiators who have looked as if they would "climb" for it were Messrs, George H. Stayner and his partier. H. S. Ives. There appears, however, to have been no occasion for their climbing, and having amazed Wall street by the amount of notoriety they were able to allain, they have dropped out of sight in this matter.

BALTIMOME, March 15.—Nearly all interest in the Baltimore and Ohio deal has died out here, and while the impression is general that a deal has been made, there is a disposition to wait patiently until it is authoritatively announced. Mr. Garrett was in his office to-day and in a very happy mood, but would say nothing. Three hundred shares of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio changed hands to-day at the Stock Exchange, fifteen of which sold for 168, and the rest at 165. The deal has almost entirely ceased to be discussed.

## MR. BEECHER'S SUCCESSOR.

He Must be a Young Man, Full of Original Ideas and Eloquent.

Mrs. Beecher, accompanied by her son, William C. Beecher, went to Peckskill yesterday. She will start for Florida to-day with some members of the family. The committee having charge of the Beecher monument will hold a meeting on Friday night at the Art rooms in the Academy of Music. Invitations have been sent to many church and other or-

resolutions as their tribute to Mr. Beecher:
We, the newsboys of Brooklyn, assembled this Sabbath
evaning at the service in the Newsboys' Home, beg to
xioning at the service in the Newsboys' Home, beg to
xioning at the service in the Newsboys' Home, beg to
xioning the Newsboys' Home, beg to
xioning the Newsboys' Home, and we
shall miss him from the streets of Brooklyn, where we
often saw him.

May God comfort and care for the friends he has left
behind, and may we, all of us, all be better men because
he lived among us.

Signed, on behalf of the newsboys, John Payns,
William Burns, Stephen Huzzey, James Burns.

Thurse is a movement among Grand Among

Supeca, on behalf of the newsboys John Payne, William Burns, Stephen Huzzey, James Burns.

There is a movement among Grand Army men to organize a Henry Ward Beecher Post.

An officer of Plymouth Church said last night: "So far there has been no conference on the subject of securing a permanent successor to Mr. Beecher. There has been no talk and there is no 1. tention of calling the Rev. Dr. Parker of London. It will be very difficult indeed to obtain a man who will be acceptable to the peculiar congregation, widely scattered, as it is, through the city. Very many members of the church live a long distance away, and it is questionable whether they will continue to come here, now that the chief attraction has gone. There seems to be a general understanding among the officers, and that is, that Mr. Beecher's successor must be a young man, and that he must be full of original ideas and eloquent."

A CHICAGO DEFALCATION.

Manager Gledbill of the Ansonia Clock Agency Deserts the Company.

CHICAGO, March 15 .- The Chicago manager of the Ansonia Clock Company of New York. John E. Gledhill, is short from \$28,000 to \$31,-000 in his accounts, and has fled to Canada. Watson, defaulted for \$5,500, and has been arrested and placed under \$6,000 bonds to appear rested and placed under \$5,000 bonds to appear for trial. A. A. Cowles, Vice-President of the Ansonia Clock Company, and J. Switzer arrived in this city last week, and have been at work on the case. Mr. Cowles said to-day:

"At the beginning of this year we determined to curtail the expenses of our Chleago branch, and so ordered our Chleago books and accounts to New York. He came, and with the books brought a clean balance sheet. We settled up with him and discharged him. He returned to Chleago and went into business for himself. In looking over the books afterward we found false entries, and put experts to work to make an investigation. We found that the amount exceeded \$5,000, and last Tuesday Mr. Switzer and myself came to Chleago and had Watson arrested. We had no suspicion that there was anything wrong with Gledhill, but it seems that he was on the lookout, and last Friday he departed for Canada to join the grand army of absconders."

Gledhill, who was 31 years old, had been in the employ of the company for several years, formerly in the New York office. He has left his wife behind him. for trial. A. A. Cowles, Vice-President of the

# SUNBEAMS.

—On Feb. 28 forty-three inches of snow lay on the level in the Yosemite Valley, and the snowfall for -The old Grant leather store in Galena

was sold last Saturday to settle the estate of C. B. Perkins, formerly a partner of Jesse Grant. -The oldest employees in the Postal Department in Washington are James H. Marr. 81 years old, and Inze Lawrenson, 84. Both were appointed by

-A Ritzville, W. T., farmer digging a well came upon an immense underground cavity, whence a strong breeze blows constantly, with a noise like the numming of telegraph wires.

-The other day while William Cole was driving the stage between Nevada City and North Bloom field he saw six quail that appeared to be snowblind. He jumped out of the sleigh and caught them alive. -The Rev. John White, a colored preacher

of Greenwood, Ark., who will be 102 years old in July,

has taken out a license to marry Mrs. Edie Smith, who is a giddy girl of sixty five summers. The Rev. John has been preaching Si years, and has been married twice. -The owner of a cattle ranch in New Mexco has a pet antelope, less than a year old, which follows its master about like a dog; and what is more remarkable

like a dog cats greedily of raw meat whenever it can get it, evidently preferring it to any other article of diet -President James Frank Morrison of the Crescent Club of Baltimore was presented on Monday with a ring that cost \$3,000. The central stone is an emerald that weighs (% carats, and is said to be one of the largest and most perfect in this country. It is so between two diamonds that weigh 5 1 16 carats.

-Postmaster L. Davis of the town of Solar.

Jackson county, Ill., receives the moderate salary of 10 cents a year. The Postmaster of Peck, Ill., got 30 cents last year, while the Postmaster of Lear, Ark., got 3: It is said that there are more than 10,00 masters who receive no more than \$40 a year, and 10,000 who receive about #8 a year. -Senator McPherson, congratulated upon his improved health, said that it was all due to the fact that always before going to a Washington dinner be eats a bowl of mush and milk and another after his return, meanwhile eating little or nothing at the

dinner and drinking no wine. He said that in that way only was he able to retain good health through -A citizen of New Orleans recently found a rat's nest in which were eight sicek little rats. Nest and all were placed in a pail of water which was carried fifty feet from the original locality of the nest. Pretty soon the mother rat came back, saw that her home had been broken up and in an instant had discovered the

pail, into which she plunged to rescue her already drowned little ones. -Peter Forbes of East Nisouri, Canada. at 9 o'clock one recent morning, crawled into a hole in a straw stack to look, after a family of little pigs that had been there but a short time. While he was investigating the mother came home, and she was angry when she saw the invader. She wouldn't let Mr. Forbes back out. nothing to do but dig, and dig he did, and about 3 o'clock

in the afternoon he emerged from the tunnel that he had excavated a very honory and disgusted man.

Deputy Sheriff Trumbo of Baltimore mourns the death of his goat, which he prized for his absest human intelligence. He (the goat) would steal peanurs from the stands of the city even more successfully than the small boy, and when his appetite for peanurs was satisfied he strolled through the ward, picking up any anconsidered trille that fell in his way. On one occasion he brought home a door mar; on another a good bed spread; on still another he walked into a house of mourning pulled the covering off of the corpse, and

made off with it. It is thought the goat was po -Judge Dicken of Henry county, Ga., was called to preside at a trial the other day for the possession of a negro baby. There was so much hard swearing on each side that the Judge was at a loss to know where the truth lay, and bethinking himself of Solomon in a like predication, he grabbed the baby, and as a local paper says "reached down into his girdle and pulled out his bowie knife, and proposed to do the square thing by the claimants by slicing the baby in two. Both claimants thinking the Judge had a right to divide the baby, rushed frantically up to him, saying 'Boss don't kill him. You may have bim.'